



[March 16th, 1897.]

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782.

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 26th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy  
or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company,  
United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00  
(\$3,650,000 having received the respective premium  
amounting to \$169,109.00 (\$35,730).No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to  
the present date.COMMERCIAL UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rue da Quitanda.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co, agents.

No. 8, Rue da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed) £9,127,500  
Reserve fund £670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50 Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTDCapital £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund £1,328,751  
Uncalled capital £2,400,751Agent: P. E. Swanwick.  
87, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março, 2nd floor.GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38 Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.  
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS &amp; CO., LTD., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"  
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praca do Comercio, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rue Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros.

## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.;  
returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.  
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with  
the São Paulo Railway.

## Cachambó and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzieró, thence  
by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

## Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m.;  
Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas  
Gerais) of that railway.

## Petrópolis:

Barca leaves the Praia das Marinas at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays  
and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger  
train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway)  
at 7 a.m. and 4:15 p.m., on all laid route (passengers should  
take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at  
6:25 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petrópolis train).  
Returning from Petrópolis, the "barca" train leaves at  
7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" train  
leaves at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.  
On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praia das  
Marinas at 7 a.m. and returning the train leaves Petrópolis at 4 p.m.,  
giving excursions about six hours in Petrópolis.

## Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praia das Marinas at 6 a.m. daily and  
at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Rail-  
way at Sant'Anna de Marilly. Returning, trains leave Nova  
Friburgo at 2:35 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

## Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Coimbra Velho  
(Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning  
leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 and 7 p.m.  
On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30  
9:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30 a.m., 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.;  
descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:05, 6, 7  
and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour  
on the summit.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petrópolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON  
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí  
(opposite Custom House). Petrópolis. EDMUND C. H.  
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 25, Rua  
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Vis-  
conde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM  
G. WAGSTAFFE, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning  
service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after  
morning service—7 a.m. and 11 a.m. Evening service at 6  
a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during  
cool season according to notice. Baptism after morning  
service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga  
de São Joaquim, No. 159.—Divine service in Portuguese  
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11  
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5  
p.m. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays  
Biblical study, and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do  
Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Player  
meeting every Sunday at 11 a.m. Portuguese services  
Portuguese services at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays;  
2 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL  
DE CANARIO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. and  
4 p.m. Classes, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev  
FRANK WIDREWICKER.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7  
p.m. Sundays; and at 7 a.m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Pinheira Imperial 33.

## BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Santa Anna No. 25.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7  
p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Caxias 322.

## IGREJA BONS-SERVITÓRIOS DO RIO HUELO.—214

Rua D. Anna Nery, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

Services Sundays at 2 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 7, 8:30 p.m.

FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary  
School in the church building.

## Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-  
cian, Office 78, Rue General Camara, Consulting hours  
from 12 to 3 p.m.Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Port-  
uguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCHANT, N. 1,  
Travessa de São Francisco.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30  
Rua Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY.—Rua São Pedro de Alcântara No. 21.—On sale  
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING  
ROOM.—Rua General Góes, 1st floor. Library, Museum  
of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over  
clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at  
No. 25, rue Theophilo Ottoni.YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 63  
Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Hours open from 6:30  
to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to  
1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron  
A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

## NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product of  
the Brazilian flora has furnished a  
powerful and efficacious remedy not only  
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea  
felt in pregnancy and that which results  
from the motion of the train on railways,  
as well as for such diseases of the stomach  
and bowels as require a good tonic,  
diuretic, diaphoretic or regulator for promoting  
menstruation.The *Nectandra Amara* pills are prepared  
with all scientific precautions for their  
perfect preservation and are put up in  
strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded  
by post in filling orders from all parts  
of the world. They are accompanied  
with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that  
their therapeutic effects and the manner  
of taking them may be readily understood.All orders addressed to the manufacturer,  
accompanied by the money and the post-  
office address of the applicant, will be  
promptly filled and the pills will be for-  
warded, registered by post, at the following  
rates:—Per single box, £800; per  
half dozen boxes, £250; per dozen boxes,  
£500.Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bu-  
eno de Miranda, Rue de São Pedro, N. 72,  
1<sup>o</sup> andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.Wanted a small, furnished house. Address:  
W. Office of this paper.**A young man**, newly arrived from London,  
with a general knowledge of Portuguese, Spanish and  
French seeks employment. Had a commercial education.  
Will any estate be kind enough to recommend  
him to a place. Letters to G. Y. Murphy, Royal Hotel.**To be let** for 6 months a furnished house on  
the praia de Icaraí in front of the Indian Head;  
the healthiest situation in Rio & excellent for sea bathing.  
The train passes the door; for further information  
apply to this office.

## TO LET

a gentleman's large furnished residence with stables,  
garden and orchard in one of the most beautiful spots  
of São Domingos, close to the Praia das Flechas. Apply  
at Pechers, 37, Rue General Camara.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
No. 2, Rue General Camara as to the following:REICH, M., who is supposed to have left Paris for  
Brazil some ten years ago. Information as to his  
whereabouts is greatly desired by a member of his  
family.BLAKE, David.—Jockey, who died May 1, 1896, at  
No. 34 Rue Jorge Braga, Villa Isabel. Information is  
desired as to the estate of the deceased.HELVY, Henry de Souza.—Employed in the British  
Consulate in Rio year 1888 (Robert Hesketh, Esq.,  
Consul); disappeared from Rio in the last week of  
March, 1887. Information desired as to his subsequent  
movements or death.MACRAIL, William.—Who died in August, 1885,  
while employed at the mill of Messrs. Morris & Co.,  
at Diabo de Pêra, leaving a son and daughter who  
were placed under the care of Mr. Calvert, at that  
time Manager of Messrs. Laranja e Silva's mill  
in the Laranjeiras, Rio de Janeiro. Information is  
desired as to the present whereabouts of the children.

February 13th, 1897.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

A Guayaquil telegram of the 2nd says  
that the Ecuador government is about to raise  
a foreign loan of one million pounds.The recent elections in Chili appear to  
have resulted in substantial gains for the  
conservatives. The president will again have a  
hostile congress and the country will be denied  
the benefit of a harmonious government.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—According to the message recently presented  
to the Uruguayan congress, the deficit for  
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was  
£1,670,419.63.—According to some of the Montevideo  
papers official "intervention" had been estab-  
lished at the postoffice as well as at the tele-  
graph offices. A weaker and more cowardly  
measure could not be devised.—The *Buenos Aires Standard* records with  
tears in its eyes (a newspaper ought to be  
ashamed with to its!) the collapse of the  
Young Men's Christian Association in Buenos  
Aires. Either it was too good, or Buenos Aires  
too bad, for the two have been unable to get  
on together.—Montevideo Times.—On Saturday as the P. S. N. Co's *Orellana*  
was leaving the port she ran into the prow of the  
*Lat Plata* of the Messageries Maritimes,  
breaking away part of the wood work below  
the water line. The *Lat Plata* which was get-  
ting ready to start, was consequently delayed,  
and after suffering provisional repairs, was able  
to leave yesterday. Her mails were taken  
forward by the *Orellana* which waited for them  
to be transferred and to make the necessary  
declarations.—Montevideo Times, Mar. 4.—The import and export valuations in Uruguay  
for the last eight years were as follows:year      import      export      total  
1889.      \$3,823,863      \$25,954,107      \$24,777,970

1890.      32,361,627      29,985,519      61,450,146

1891.      18,975,420      26,991,270      45,976,690

1892.      18,404,266      25,051,819      44,356,115

1893.      19,671,610      27,681,173      47,353,013

1894.      23,800,369      33,479,511      57,279,880

1895.      25,386,166      32,543,643      57,929,750

1896.      25,530,184      39,403,633      55,953,267

—Mr. John Bladen, who for some 16 years  
has been one of the principal and most val-  
uable members of the staff of the *Buenos Aires*  
*Herald*, and has been closely identified with  
its history and policy, has severed his connec-  
tion with that paper in order to accept the editorship  
of the *Times of Argentina*. We congratulate the latter on the acquisition, for  
Mr. Bladen is one of the soundest and most  
able journalists in the River Plate, and his long  
experience gives him an invaluable knowledge  
of all local affairs, such as hardly any other  
English journalist here possesses.—Montevideo  
Times.—To-morrow, March 1, Sr. Ildefonso Borda  
completes the third year of his presidential  
term. We have generally marked these presiden-  
tial anniversaries by a descriptive or retro-  
spective article, but we may well be excused  
the task on the present occasion for only too  
obvious reasons. The effect of his three years  
of government may be summed up in the follow-  
ing words:—one of the most intense political  
and economical crises that the republic has  
ever known; complete divorce between the  
government and all classes of the people, and  
at our gates a civil war the effects of which are  
dreaded by all, but which he and his advisers  
refuse to take a single step to avert. This tells us  
as much as if we added a whole page of com-  
mentaries, so we say no more.—Montevideo  
Times, Feb. 28.—Telegrams and despatches received from  
Florido announce that practically all the police  
force of the department, including the urban  
picket of 80 men, have risen and pronounced  
in favor of the revolution. With the neighbors  
who have joined them they are 400 to 500  
strong, and are well armed, having recently  
received supplies from the government. The  
*jefe político* Sr. Remigio Castellanos is  
on his way to the capital, being expected last  
night. The telegraph lines are reported as  
cut in several parts of Florida and of the north  
of the republic. Not only the telegraphs but  
also the telephone lines to the interior are now  
placed under censorship. The press gangs are  
said to be again at work in Montevideo.—Mon-  
tevideo Times, March 4.—A very serious and apparently well-con-  
firmed report is that nearly all General Muniz's  
forces, one of the bodies on which the Presi-  
dent most relied, have deserted to the "blancos"  
taking with them a large supply of arms  
and ammunition. Out of 600 men, General  
Muniz has arrived at Melo with, one account  
says 100, and another only 30. This has caused  
great consternation in official circles. There are  
also numerous reports of minor desertions  
from the official military or police forces in  
various parts of the frontier, whilst many of the  
working classes are crossing to join the  
"blancos," and estancieros are helping them  
with arms, horses, provisions and money. These  
reports may be exaggerated, but they tend  
to show the little sympathy that is felt for  
the government cause. The volunteers which  
constitute a large part of the official forces on  
the frontier are said to be discontented, poorly  
informed and half-trained. This will not  
contribute good fighting material.—Montevideo  
Times, Feb. 28.

## THE URUGUAYAN G.A.G.

On the 5th inst. the *Montevideo Times* pub-  
lished the following announcement:"The government of Uruguay having again  
issued a decree restricting the liberty of the  
press, we are compelled for the present to abstain  
from publishing any news concerning the present  
political situation except what is circulated  
officially."The official reasons given for this shameful  
restriction are:"3. That the truly revolutionary attitude of  
a part of the press, which combats the govern-  
ment by all the violent and licentious means  
in its power, predating its overthrow, defin-  
ing the public powers, circulating false  
news which foments and encourages the insur-  
rectional movement, and thus constituting itself  
a powerful auxiliary of this movement,  
becomes evidently irreconcilable with the  
grave situation of the country and with all the  
measures which it is necessary for the executive  
to take for the restoration of order and to  
save the country and institutions thus criminally  
threatened."The terms of the decree relating to the press  
are made as comprehensive as possible and are  
as follows:"Art. 3.—The ministry of government shall  
issue a circular to the *gabinetes políticos* in  
order that, the same day, they shall caution  
the proprietors and administrators of printing  
offices and the editors of periodicals, that from  
this date and until further orders, they shall  
absolutely abstain from commenting on the  
present political situation, and from publishing  
in any manner news arising from private  
sources concerning movement of armed forces,  
conflicting themselves solely to the official publica-  
tions which the authority will make by  
means of a special bulletin.It is equally forbidden to the press to make  
any personal or political attack on the persons  
composing the public powers of the nation."

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
nachf.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.

GENOA.

**BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**

(Caixa 108.)

**Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos**

(Caixa 510.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Directrice du Disconto  
Gesellschaft, Berlin.  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg, pendente.M. A. von Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,  
Manchester and Liverpool, Districts  
Banking Company, Limited, London.)(Union Bank of London, Limited, London  
(Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.

Heine &amp; Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères &amp; Co., Paris.

(André Neuflize &amp; Co., Paris.)

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa &amp; Açores and corresp-

pondentes

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Petersen,

Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . , 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . , 1,000,000**BRANCHES:**Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Parembozo, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.**

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIOAgencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Beltrami, and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.From the *Ceylon Observer*, January 18th.**COFFEE PLANTING IN BRAZIL.**

Mr. G. A. Talbot, who returned to the island on Saturday, was good enough to give an *Observer* representative some interesting particulars regarding the Dumont Coffee Company estates, which he has been visiting. In reply to questions, Mr. Talbot said:—“The property of the company consists of about 14,000 acres in bearing. It is situated about 1,500 feet above the sea level; but you must remember that it is not the same as 1,500 feet in Ceylon, for here coffee land is only about 7 degrees north of the equator, and in Brazil, the company's property is about 25 degrees to the south of the line. Consequently, the Brazilian climate is much more temperate, resembling that of Arabia. Yes, the estate is planted with *Arabica*. As regards the location of the estate, it is situated in San Paulo state, about 300 miles distant from the town of that name. A railway runs from San Paulo to within 13 miles of the company's property; and between the terminus and the estate, we have a railway of our own. This railway is of 2 feet gauge.”

Can you give me any figures as to the cost of haulage, working expenses, etc.?”

“I cannot give you any precise figures, but it certainly answers very well and works economically. We also run passengers over the railway; the carriages are entered from the ends, and are fairly comfortable. The goods wagons are of the ordinary bogie type. I cannot work out the cost of transport per cwt, but I know that in the aggregate the cost is low as compared with the cost of similar transport in Ceylon. Santos is our market, from which the coffee is shipped.”

What about the yield per acre?

“I think I am safe in saying that the average yield per acre is about 11 cwt. People in the district think that the labour supply is sufficient; but, according to Ceylon ideas, there are not enough of labourers. The labourers are principally Italians. They are not indentured. I believe you have to requisition the Brazilian government for labourers and they assist in some way in bringing them over. I went to see some of the agents in Genoa on my way out, and they told me, if I went through this form, they could send me as many as I wanted. The bulk of the Italian labourers are peasants from the plains of Lombardy, with blue eyes and fair hair and many of them fine looking men and women. They do not pick so well as we did with Tamils in Ceylon.”

Do you order any machinery from Ceylon?

“At present there is no Ceylon machinery on the estate. The machinery is by Lidgerwood, a Glasgow firm, which competes with Messrs. Walker. Now that we are going to adopt Ceylon methods, we shall certainly use Walker's peelers and pulpers.”

What about power?

“Steam is used, but at two or three points on the estate water power is available.”

Have you any black labour?

“Not much. There are a few negroes about. A most extraordinary thing about that part of Brazil is that the slaves who were only emancipated some eight years ago are hardly to be seen anywhere. Where they have gone to I don't know. Most of them I fancy have drifted into the larger towns and others have squatted on waste land.”

What about the future of the company?

“I am very hopeful of the future of the company and the best test of its continued prosperity is found in the fact that in the London market the shares are readily saleable.”

Does not the prosperity of the company depend on the stability of the government? What are your views on this subject?

“I do not think the present republic is a very stable government; as a matter of fact, they were talking about a revolution when I was there. But a revolution in Brazil makes very little difference to property, especially if it is *landed* property, though it might be somewhat serious if the currency was disturbed. I consulted a man of some position—the

The Bank has correspondents in all the principal European cities, also in South America, Australia, India, etc., and is prepared to transact banking business in all parts of the world.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice..... 3 %

With notice:

6 months..... 4 %

12 "..... 5 %

18 "..... 6 %

Léon Housset,

General Manager.

**CHAMPAGNE****LANSON PÈRE & FILS****À RHEIMS****WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Importer and Agent:

J. C. V. MENDES.

Largo do Paço No. 1

[March 16th, 1897.]

manager of a large English bank—on the subject telling him that one of the things urged against subscribing to the company was the unsettled state of the country, and he said—"Nonsense, landed property, house property, real property is perfectly sound and one need not fear anything." I also asked a leading lawyer—a man of standing in his profession—and he said since the Brazilians had to pay the large indemnities to Italians they had been very careful to guard the rights of foreigners. Personally the Brazilians are a pleasant people to have dealings with."

Mr. T. L. Villiers of Yoxford, Dumbarton, will take charge of the estates and he sails for England in the *Malta* on 11th Feb. No doubt Ceylon methods under his direction will have beneficial results. Mr. Villiers is to be congratulated on this important appointment.

REGARDING the proposed new piers at New York for ocean steamers the *Maritime Register* of January 13th says: The dock board will remove some six solid squares of buildings containing eighty-six houses. As soon as these are removed work will be begun by the dock board on the construction of the proposed new piers for ocean steamers. These piers will be from 675 to 725 feet in length and from 85 to 125 feet in width. Applications have already been received for the rental of these piers from the Cunard, White Star and Atlas lines of steamers.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 16TH, 1897.

THE extraordinarily confusing and contradictory accounts received of the fight at Canudos, Bahia, still render it impossible to give accurate information of that unfortunate affair. The first account given is probably as correct as any, but happily the loss of life was not so great as at first indicated. The fugitives are coming in daily, and many who were supposed dead have reported at headquarters. In all probability the number of the missing will be still further reduced. It is surprising, however, to note how widely contradictory the reports are. Of the government force, the number of men engaged is variously stated to have been 700 to 1,600, and the number of men who have reported is now placed at 500. Of the three battalion commanders, two were killed (Moreira Cesar and Tamarindo) and the third (Souza Meneses) was painfully wounded in the buttock. Of the other officers the great majority have reported for duty. It would seem that the attack was not only ill-advised, but was contrary to instructions. Had the government forces secured a strong position and undertaken to punish the enemy with their artillery and long range rifles before assaulting the town, the result might have been different.

THE government is now employing every effort to retrieve the disaster, and will send a large and well equipped force to the scene of disturbance as quickly as possible. It is expected that at least 15 battalions will be sent and that the expedition will number not less than 8,000 men. Several of these battalions are drawn from Rio Grande where they have already seen some service and may be relied upon to stand under fire. It was expected, also, that several "patriotic battalions" would go to the front, but there is now a movement on foot to keep them here in garrison, where they are not wanted. An element of weakness, in our opinion, is the large number of impressed recruits which the government is preparing to send to the front. These men are largely taken from the vagrant and criminal classes and can not be relied upon. They will not know how to use their arms, nor will they be sufficiently disciplined to stand steady under fire. The fanatics are evidently desperate fighters and the government will need its best men to overcome them. Green recruits from the city are certainly not the kind of soldiers to send against them. The executive has already opened a special credit of two thousand contos to meet these urgent expenses, no small part of which will flow into questionable channels.

As the case now stands, the government is compelled to face a very serious difficulty. The talk about a monarchist conspiracy is, in our opinion, rank absurdity. Conselheiro and his followers are calling themselves monarchists simply because they are fighting a republican government, but those who know the *sertão*, also know that they would just as loudly call themselves re-

publicans were they fighting a monarchist government. They are essentially freebooters and will fight anything and everything which offends their perfect freedom of action. The danger threatening the government, however, lies in the possibility of this local insurrection spreading and taking on a political character. The whole *sertão* from Minas to Piauhy is apparently in sympathy with Conselheiro, and another victory over the government forces might imply the loss of Bahia and the whole *sertão*, which in turn would involve a civil war of many years duration. The government must therefore act cautiously as well as vigorously, in order to avoid another defeat. And more particularly is this necessary because of the lawless elements in the cities who stand ready to make a defeat an excuse for rioting and assassination. The credit of Brazil is far more imperilled by such acts of violence and lawlessness, than even by an open insurrection against the republic, which is not at all likely to occur unless promoted by further insurrectionary successes in Bahia.

As we were about to send our last issue to press some of our friends advised us strongly not to include an editorial in regard to the Canudos defeat and the disorders in this city on the 7th when the news of that disaster became known. We had written what we considered to be a very moderate comment on the situation, but as we had frankly charged the Jacobins with inciting the criminal violence which we had witnessed, our friends thought that this would serve only to excite them against ourselves. We finally accepted the advice and withdrew the article, but as we like to have our personal friends know our opinions, be they right or wrong, we had a few copies struck off on slips for private distribution. Barely a dozen copies had been given out in this city, when one of them fell into the hands of the *República* on Friday. Supposing that they had a monarchist bomb-shell, the mischief-making editor of that sheet had the article translated for the next morning's issue, to which a personal attack on ourselves served as an introduction. Of course the exploded episode over the *Times* telegrams of October last was brought forward, and the government was indirectly urged to expel us from the country. Although the editor of the *República* is in no position to discuss the point, he asserts that in no civilized country of the world would we be permitted to do what we have done! As we belong to one of the most civilized countries of the world, and a republic at that, we may be permitted to tell the editor of the *República* that his ignorance on this point is only equalled by his assurance in referring to it. When he knows what civilization means, then he can talk about it. But we can assure him at the outset that it does not mean the wrecking of opposition newspaper offices, nor the murder of opposition journalists, nor the persecution of political opponents, nor the expulsion of foreign correspondents and editors because of inconvenient though truthful criticisms, nor the publication of slanderous insinuations for the purpose of exciting mobs against such persons, nor the shooting of prisoners without trial, nor the intimidation of officials into doing illegal acts. If the editor of the *República* wishes it, we can tell him of a great many things which go to make a nation civilized, of which he has apparently never heard.

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Goschen in reply to enquiries declared in the house that the British fleet was not only superior in number to that of France and Russia combined but also in speed. This is equally satisfactory whether we are chasing the enemy or showing a clean pair of heels. Bare superiority, however, will not suffice. England must be ready if necessary to lick half a dozen such fleets if she would continue to rule the seas. "Britannia needs no bulwarks, no towers along the steep," is a pretty and comforting sentiment, but will cease to be a fact intermediately that her superiority on the ocean deep can be disputed by any possible combination. Englishmen know and feel this to be true and it is on that account they take

such profound interest in their navy and are always ready to loosen their purse strings to keep it up to the mark.

Oom Paul is at it again. The old man can't let well alone, and has gone to Bloomfestein to concoct some new treason with his great and good friend of the Orange Free State. One day he will go too far and wake up to find John Bull's patience exhausted, his country annexed and Boer rule in Africa a thing of the past. Says an old rhyme "the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much," a characteristic which with others, good, bad and indifferent, seem to have been inherited by their descendant in S. Africa. At least, Kruger has, the cable states, made up his mind to exact an indemnity of a round million for the Jameson raid but refuses to listen at all to the complaints of the Johannesburgers, who he swears, have nothing to complain of at all.

The faithful and devout Commons have thrown out by a large majority the bill for separation of Church and State, although many of them as Oscar Wilde says in his play will never get nearer to a Church than the Churchyard."

The Queen has left England, for her annual visit to Nice where she means to get herself into nice order for the diamond jubilee. The old lady had an enthusiastic welcome in France and was visited by President Faure, but they failed to settle the affairs of the world as foreigners imagine to be the habit of the Queen whenever she goes abroad.

Mr. Balfour in answer to a question from Sir W. Harcourt informed the House that the government had not and could not adopt any definite course as regards Crete without consulting parliament. That the Commons probably knew already as well that though the country might not be irreversibly committed it is possible for any government to go so far as to make it difficult and dangerous to draw back. Lord Salisbury however had better be cautious over this matter; if he again sacrifices the Cretan Christians to Turkish interests as in 1868 he will have the G. O. M. down on him for a certainty, backed probably by the sentiment of the whole British nation.

The object of Oom Paul's visit to Bloomfestein has at length leaked out; it is to contract an alliance with that state. By the London convention of 1884 the Transvaal is a vassal state owing allegiance to England, and can, therefore, hold no direct relations with foreign powers. Kruger has lately shown symptoms of an intention of declaring his independence of England, and only lately applied directly to the postal union. To be on the safe side the governor of the Cape Colony has applied to the home authorities for a reinforcement of that garrison. Sooner or later the struggle between English and Boer must come; and when it does there can be little doubt how it will end. The Boers will only have their own pigheadedness to thank if the Transvaal is finally annexed to the British empire. We shall like to see what bungling William will do when the row really commences; send some more telegrams probably, *et præter nihil*. It's a long cry from Berlin to Pretoria. And a bad wet road.

#### UNITED STATES.

The first cabinet council of the new government has been held and reported relations to be excellent with Spain. It is stated that more than 600 U. States citizens languish in Spanish prisons subject to all kinds of cruelty; neither the threats nor promises of the U. States have yet availed to obtain their liberty. It is interesting to observe the attitude of Uncle Sam in this matter and compare it with that of G. Britain not very long ago when he bearded the British lion in his den, and brought that noble but degenerate beast to his narrow bowes. To-day a gentle growl from the Castilian representative of that species seems sufficient to frightened the noble American eagle into fits. Uncle Sam after years of practice has become an excellent hand at bluff. The attempt so successful with England, which has something to lose, failed miserably with Spain, to whom a war with the U. States amounts to heads I win, tails you lose.

At the most she could only lose Cuba, which must go some day, and retire with honor from an unequal contest.

#### SPAIN, CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

As it revolted in Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico were not enough, the Carlists are stirring up strife in Spain itself. Hitherto the movement is not of much importance, there is no knowing to what misery, taxation and conscription may drive the people some day or other.

In the Philippines the struggle is assuming the self same character as in Cuba, and the Spaniards with all their official victories seem to get no further ahead. The population of the four hundred islands that constitute the Philippine archipelago is about 7,000,000, the fighting part of which must be shortly exterminated if we are to believe the reports of Spanish generals as regards the number of killed and wounded, monotonous in their uniformity. It is wonderful that any fighting men at all are left in Cuba after such a series of bloody victories; unless the rebels like the dragons teeth of mythology spring from their ashes increased a thousand fold.

The curious part about these victories is that each one entails reinforcements; General Polavieja has asked for 20,000 more men to quench rebellion in Manila. Before long the whole male population of Spain will be concentrated in Cuba and the Philippines.

General Polavieja commander of the Spanish forces in the Philippines is sick in bed and is to be relieved by Gen. Primo Rivera.

General Weyler has offered 10,000 men from

his garrison for the Philippines, which seems under the circumstances something like the Irishman's cutting off a piece from the foot end of his blanket and sewing it on the top to make it stretch.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Italian prisoners are leaking back from Choa (Abissinia), 400 having arrived at Zeilah, Italy's first attempt at a colonial empire was not a happy one. Japan has determined to be the cock of the walk in peace as in war in the far East, the Great Britain of the Pacific. The Japanese parliament is now discussing the adoption of a gold standard for its coinage, whereby it will perhaps throw away the substantial advantages afforded by the depreciation of silver to grasp at the shadow of assimilating its coinage to those of European countries; a dangerous experiment in a country that imports more than it exports, and has no accumulation of foreign investments to make good the deficit.

In Montevideo the government as usual has intervened in the telegraph, and no news is to be obtained of the progress of the revolution. No news in this case may be regarded as good news, and that the revolution is making head way. It is reported from Rio Grande that the revolutionists have taken Santa Rosa and Paysandu, important towns on the Uruguay.

The elections in Chili have resulted in the return of a Chamber with as many parties as Joseph's coat had colors. Twenty Errazuristas, 29 conservatists, 19 Balmacedistas for deputies and 12 conservatives, to Balmacedistas, 6 Errazuristas, and 2 radicals for the senate are likely to make things lively in the Chilean parliament, and government next door to impossible. The Balmacedista party is slowly but surely regaining ground, and history will yet do justice to the brave man that stood fearlessly in the breach, determined to do his duty to his country and democracy in spite of the oligarchy that so long monopolized government in Chili. The clock may be put back, but the march of time and progress cannot be stopped altogether in Chili or elsewhere. Sooner or later the *ero/era* must be admitted to a share in the government and the oligarchy in Chili become a thing of the past. That will be the true apothecis of Balmaceda.

The Emperor of Germany is experiencing great trouble in getting his little bill for the increase of the navy through the Reichstag, and already commences to threaten dissolution. He will probably get his way and add a few more straws to the patient emic's back.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

One hundred members of Parliament have wired assuring Greece of their sympathy and support. It would have been far better had they kept their sympathy to themselves, or expressed it in the only manner in which it could be of any real benefit, in the House itself. If our foreign policy is to become material for factions opposition in contradiction to the best and most honorable traditions of parliament politics must indeed have deteriorated in England.

The Greek squadron has abandoned Crete in pursuit of two Turkish war vessels, an act of war that only the decrepititude of the Unspeakable One can contemplate without proceeding to a formal declaration of war.

The British consul at Canea has succeeded in rescuing 400 Moslems besieged by the rebels in Kardano. Whilst convoying them to Canea they were ruthlessly attacked by the rebels, who seem to respect neither consuls, women or children; to protect their embarkment the foreign warships were again obliged to bombard the rebels.

It is not to be wondered at that Germans are not so popular as they might be at Athens, but we scarcely think that the Greeks will improve their cause by attacks on individual Germans.

The Athenian cabinet has as yet sent no categorical reply to the note of the powers, and seems to be employing the method common in the East of procrastination and evasion so successfully employed by Turkey in its relations with the powers.

*Divide et impera.* If by delays Greece can only split up the concert of Europe she has, she imagines, a better chance of getting what she wants. That she will succeed, at least in the first part of her programme, seems not unlikely, as there is said to be already a split in the councils as regards the manner Greece is to be disposed of, Russia, Germany, and Austria insisting on the immediate blockade of Cretean ports, to which England, France and Italy object.

The latest proposal is that each of the powers send 2,000 men to Crete under the command of Prince Waldemar of Denmark. A better method of putting them all by the ears it would be difficult to imagine. With such divergence of national policies and interests and individual sympathies and antipathies it is impossible that harmony would be long maintained. A sample of what would probably occur is offered by the constant squabbles that are even now reported between English and Italian officers.

A couple of thousand years ago or so, St Paul visited Crete and after mature experience decided that Cretans were liars. Since then they have elevated the practice to a fine art and added Rape, Rape, Rapacity of every kind. Mussulmans or Christians they are all much of a mucliness, and not worth the world of trouble they are costing Europe. It is a pity that the only cure for such distressful countries, 24 hours submersion in the blue waters of the Mediterranean is impracticable.

Let us thank heaven for even small mercies and that we live not in Crete but in Rio, which in spite of jacobins and other little drawbacks must be heavenly in comparison.

#### SCRUTATOR.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A fire at Desterro on the 12th inst. destroyed property valued at 200,000.

—In São Paulo a Moreira Cesar battalion is being organized to go to Bahia.

—A Bahia telegram says that out of 200 policemen that went into the fight at Canudos not over 50 escaped.

—The 27th battalion of infantry, 280 strong, arrived at Pernambuco from Paraíba on the 12th inst. on its way to Bahia.

—Of the 58 persons arrested at Pernambuco near Ribeirão Preto 33 arrived at São Paulo on the 10th inst. guarded by 50 policemen.

—From Pernambuco 100 policemen have been sent to Petrópolis to prevent supplies from reaching Antonio Conselheiro from that place.

—There has been another fight in Pernambuco between the governor's nephew and supporters of Congressman-elect Afonso Costa.

—A Sergipe telegram says that the 200 soldiers that had been stationed at Aracaju left that place on the 11th inst. for Aracaju.

—The S. Paulo *Hábito* claims to have received information that 500 persons have gone to join Antonio Conselheiro from the west of São Paulo.

—On the 10th inst. there arrived at Bahia from Quincas 4 officers, 51 soldiers and one civilian who had been wounded in the fight at Canudos.

—On the 13th inst. at 4 o'clock a.m. the transport *Carlos Gomes*, with Gen. Cantuária and the 5th regiment of artillery on board, arrived at Bahia.

—The police authorities of Rezende in the state of Rio de Janeiro are accused by the Jacobins of having rejoiced over the death of Moreira Cesar.

—It is stated that the war department has received information that several bodies of men have left Piauí for the purpose of joining Antonio Conselheiro.

—The number of government troops that took part in the engagement at Canudos was 1,600. The number of the followers of Conselheiro is not known.

—On the 14th inst. a police force again went to Dr. Teodoro da Carvalho's plantation near Araraquara, and once more returned without having accomplished anything.

—The school boys of the S. Paulo Polytechnic school have decided to draped their flag and have telegraphed to the government that it can count upon their support in every emergency.

—The epidemic of yellow fever has greatly increased at Jataí, São Paulo. On the 9th inst. there were 16 cases under treatment in the epidemic hospital, and 5 cases in private houses.

—An epidemic of remittent fever, with typhoid symptoms is raging at Iporanga, São Paulo. It is said to be similar to the fever which caused 200 victims in the village of Itararé some years ago.

—There promises to be some confusion in the patriotic volunteer army of the future, for Moreira Cesar's battalions are being organized in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro (city), Rio de Janeiro (state) and Pará.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 8th says that 88 armed *jagunços* (freebooters) had been captured at Beaufife, near Ribeirão Preto. It is said that they belong to the band of Manuel João Brandão, and were on their way to Bahia.

—In São Paulo the aldermen have achieved the heroic sacrifice of substituting the old and well known names of two business streets, Rua Direita and Rua São Bento, by those of *Rua Marechal Floriano Peixoto* and *Rua Coronel Moreira Cesar*.

—Dr. Edwiges Queiroz has resigned the office of chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro and has been succeeded by Dr. Oscar de Macêdo Soares. This change is ascribed to a question of local politics in the municipal district of Rio Bruto.

—A telegram of the 10th inst. from Bahia states that Monte Santo has been abandoned by the government troops. It appears that Maj. Cunha Mattos had previously succeeded in assembling at that place about 100 fugitives from the engagement at Canudos.

—Telegrams from Sergipe state that, in consequence of the system of terrorizing adopted by the dominant party at the capital, Padre Olympia, Dr. Leandro Maciel and other leaders of the opposition to Col. Valadão have been obliged to absent themselves.

—According to a telegram published in the *Jornal do Comércio* the officers of the army held a meeting in Bahia some days ago for the purpose of discussing the question of depose the governor of the state. It seems that there was opposition to the idea and that consequently it was not carried into execution.

—When Police Lieutenant Soares reached Araraquara under arrest on the 12th inst. he was received with hostile demonstrations by the crowd assembled at the station, having been already hissed at S. Carlos do Pinhal as he passed through that place. He is accused of complicity in the lynching at Araraquara on the 6th ult.

—According to the report issued by the São Paulo bureau of statistics there were 10,184 marriages, 52,123 births and 36,213 deaths in the state in the year 1896. In the same year there arrived at the port of Santos 95,087 immigrants, of whom 68,799 were Italians, 13,912 Portuguese, 10,663 Spaniards and 1,812 other nationalities.

—On the 12th a 2nd-class passenger jumped from the window of a coach just as the train had passed the Campo Limpo tunnel on the São Paulo railway. The train was stopped and returned to the spot, where it was found that the man's arms and legs had been cut off. He had 460\$ in his pockets and the papers found were in the Syriac language.

—A Bahia telegram of the 8th inst., published in the *Páiz* of last Thursday, states that Moreira Cesar was killed, not, as had been first reported, in the first day's fight at Canudos, but during the retreat on the 2nd day. The *Páiz* forgets Maj. Cunha Mattos' statement that he verified Moreira Cesar's death on the morning of the 4th before the retreat.

—A recent telegram from Bahia estimates at 600 the total loss of the government troops at Canudos. It is evident, however, that the estimate is purely conjectural, for the government troops having been completely routed and dispersed, there is no way of ascertaining how many were killed and wounded. And, as many of the fugitives will probably never make their appearance, we presume that the actual loss in killed and wounded will never be known.

—A telegram of the 14th inst. states that on that day 280 soldiers of the 16th battalion of infantry and 80 of the 5th battalion of siege artillery left Bahia for Queimadas. Military engineers went with them for the purpose of fortifying that place. According to a telegram received by the *Jornal do Comércio* a committee was appointed by the Bahia military club to ask the commanders of the troops not to go to Queimadas, where, it was asserted, their lives would be sacrificed. The Bahia military club has a very sound idea of military discipline, to say the least.

—On the 9th inst. the *Comércio de São Paulo*, whose printing office was wrecked by Jacobins on the 7th, issued a single page number, denouncing the outrage, ascribing it to the police and the Campos Salles government, and promising to resume publication as soon as new material could be received. Copies of this issue were eagerly sought for at \$1000 a number, and even \$500 were paid in some instances. At the same time the newsboys were finding it slow work to sell the poor old *Páiz* at 100 reis. The courage and spirit of the *Comércio* are a good augury for the future. The press should not tamely submit to such outrages.

—Recent telegrams from the governor of Pará state that the conflicts on the Jurua-mirim have arisen from long-standing feuds between Brazilian and Peruvian rubber-growers. The affair has no political importance whatever. The Peruvians, who had been ejected by the Brazilians, applied to Col. Barra a few months ago for assistance, but that official told them that they must take care of themselves, as the government could not interfere in the dispute, the territory being contested ground. It appears that the Peruvians then mustered and have in turn driven the Brazilians out. The latter now want the Brazilian government to interfere.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The castillists in Rio Grande, like other Jacobins elsewhere, have received with demonstrations of hatred and intolerance towards their opponents the news of the defeat of the government troops at Canudos. In the meetings held and in the crowds that assembled in the streets at Porto Alegre there were repeatedly heard shouts of "death to Silveira Martins and Ruy Barbosa" and others of a similar character. In the speech made by Pinto da Rocha the same intolerant spirit was displayed. Against the federalist organ, *Reforma*, there were hostile demonstrations and threats of violence. On the 11th inst. Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, editor-in-chief of that paper, hurriedly took passage and left Porto Alegre on the steamer *Cometa*.

The castillists have taken steps to organize a Jacobin club.

Marshal Augusto Cesar da Silva, president of the federalist executive committee, has telegraphed to President Prudente de Moraes, expressing regret at the loss of life at Canudos and offering to aid the government in suppressing it.

The troops ordered to Bahia are making preparations to leave. The 25th battalion of infantry took passage on the 10th inst. on board the steamer *Habana*.

The 31st battalion arrived at Rio Grande from Bagé on the 13th inst. on its way to Rio de Janeiro, whence it will proceed to Bahia.

Pinheiros Machado, who has just returned to Porto Alegre from S. Paulo, made on the 12th a speech in which he asserted that the federalists, the unionists and the parliamentarians are all monarchists in disguise.

The news received in Rio Grande from Uruguay is favorable to the Blanco revolutionists. Rafael Cabeda has sent a telegram to the *Reforma* contradicting the report that he had offered assistance to the Uruguayan government. The Uruguayan revolution, the alleged monarchist plot in Brazil and the war against the fanatics of Canudos are, he says, matters that do not concern the federalists, whose sole object is to free their state from the tyranny that oppresses it. If any party in Rio Grande is meddling in Uruguayan affairs, it is the castillists.

Letters received from Montevideo show signs of having been opened.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The superintendent of the São Paulo railroad has offered gratuitous transportation on that line for all articles sent for the relief of the fever-stricken town of Itu.

—Last year the cars of the S. Christovão tramway company carried 20,021,587 paying passengers. The receipts of the company amounted to 2,837,265\$20 in 1896, against 1,283,895\$160 in 1895; and the expenses to 1,283,191\$60 last year, against 1,062,713\$709 in the previous year. The dividends paid last year to shareholders amounted to 801,620\$000, that is at the rate of 13\$500 per share of 200\$.

## LOCAL NOTES

— There are 32 senators of the time of the empire still living.

— Gen. Bernardo Vasques, ex-minister of war, was again on the sick list last week.

— Pinheiro Machado evidently thinks that the only republicans are those who wish a dictatorial government.

— The cruiser *Andrade* arrived here on the morning of the 11th and was promptly subjected to inspection with orders to be ready for service in twenty-four hours.

— The Tiradentes battalion was said to have on Saturday 450 soldiers, of which 200 have recently enlisted. It is now said that the battalion will not go to the front.

— The morning press published yesterday an official statement in which it is said that only between 700 and 800 government troops went into action at Canudos and that of this number it is known up to the present that at least 500 are alive.

— It is a curious circumstance that the *Cidade do Rio* was printed at the printing office of the *Gazeta da Tarde*, which was wrecked on the 7th inst. After that incident Patriotino was obliged to go to the national printing office to have his work done.

— It is again rumored that Dr. Andre Cavalcanti, chief of police, has resolved to resign, and our readers will regret to hear, Col. Valadão is mentioned as his successor. We ought to have a man at the head of the police department who himself obeys and respects the law.

— A prominent officer connected with the naval revolt indignantly denies that any amnesty or retired officers have joined the Bahia fanatics, and calls for proofs. But of what use is to deny. The Jacobins will invent another falsehood as soon as this one is exploded.

— During the whole of last week police detachments were stationed at the offices of the *Jornal do Comercio*, *Jornal do Brasil*, *Gazeta de Notícias* and *P. Quixote*. It requires no comment when the genial Angelo Agostini is compelled to go to the chief of police for protection.

— It is reported that the government will create a naval division to be stationed at Bahia under the command of Rear Admiral Carlos de Noronha. The division will consist of the cruisers *República*, *Príncipe de Muro*, and *Andrade*, and the torpedo-catchers *Tymbará* and *Gustavo Sampayo*.

— The *Notícia* says that a committee of republicans is going to ask the minister of foreign affairs to expel from Brazil the editor of a foreign journal in this city. The republicans would employ their leisure hours to better advantage, if they would spend them in studying the constitution of the republic.

— Gen. Cantuária, the new commander of the 3rd military district, and the 5th regiment of artillery left for Bahia last Tuesday on the transport *Carlos Gomes* (*ex-Haifa*). Col. Thomas Flores, who had been transferred from the command of the 13th battalion of infantry to that of the 7th, was unable to go on account of illness.

— We are informed that the *ajudas de custo* (travelling expenses) of a lieutenant going to Bahia with the troops now going forward, is \$600. The government, however, furnishes him transport and support, so that the said \$600 is in reality a bounty. This implies a very heavy expense for a force of six or eight thousand men.

— According to the observatory report the average temperature on the top of Castle Hill during the month of January was 25° C. (77° Fahr.), the absolute maximum being 34.5° C. (94° Fahr.) and the absolute minimum 19.2° C. (66.5° Fahr.). The rainfall during the month measured 179 millimetres, and there were 22 rainy days.

— The Jacobin story about Visconde de Ouro Preto and Afonso Celso Jr., being found in the woods on the morning of the 9th was a falsehood. These gentlemen went to Petrópolis on the evening of the 8th, having been picked up by a train a short distance up the track from S. Francisco, where Col. Gentil de Castro had been murdered.

— The government has appointed Gen. José Maria Marinho da Silva to the command of the 5th (Paraná and Santa Catharina) military district. It is now reported that the interior regions of those two states are also infested with lawless characters, and the government has given instructions to the new district commander to proceed against them with energy.

— Our respected neighbor, the *Gazeta de Notícias*, which has lately been trying to outshine the *Pai* as a first-class Jacobin luminary, surprised us greatly on Saturday last by exhibiting a police force on guard at the entrance to the printing-office. Like the *Jornal do Comercio*, perhaps our neighbor's pen has not been running uniformly in this unaccustomed work.

— If the spirit of intolerance, suspicion and terrorizing, displayed by the Jacobins, is permitted to prevail, it is easy to foresee the different stages through which the reign of terror will pass. The first sufferers will be the monarchists; then will come the turn of the moderate republicans; and finally the different groups of Jacobins, goaded by fear, distrust and hatred, will alternately persecute each other.

— The streets for some days past have been exceptionally quiet and orderly, noticeably in the evening. And it is all due to the press-gangs, whose vigorous efforts to secure volunteers have driven all the loafers, vagabonds and disorderly characters into temporary retirement. On Sunday the streets were almost abandoned, and the orators attached at our two Jacobin contemporaries had an unbearably dull day of it.

— The war department is calling for volunteers for filling the vacant ranks in the army.

— Theatrical companies are playing to very small houses, which have been thinned by the fear of impressment into military service.

— Gens. Gomes Pimentel and Savaget have been appointed to command brigades in Bahia. Gen. Marciano Magalhães succeeds Gomes Pimentel in command of the artillery.

— It takes a mighty small shadow to frighten a timid boy. And if he is exceptionally timid, or has been behaving badly, his own troubled conscience will give him all the shadows needed.

— A telegram to the S. Paulo *Diário Popular*, of the 12th inst., says that there were 8,000 men killed at the Canudos fight, which is considerably in excess of the number of men engaged.

— Official appraisers estimate at 6,800 the damage to the building occupied by the editorial offices of the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta da Tarde*. They are unable, they say, to estimate the value of the furniture that was burnt.

— The Tiradentes battalion is quartered at the barracks of the 23rd battalion of infantry. It will leave for Bahia, it is stated, on the 20th inst. The commander declares that all officers and soldiers who fail to report before that time will be expelled from the battalion. He is calling for volunteers to enlist in it.

— It is a curious fact that at the beginning of February the government invited Dr. Ray Barbosa to take charge of the Brazilian case in the Anapá arbitration question, and he was generally acclaimed as the best man for the task. One month later his life was in danger and he was compelled to leave the country?

— There was great activity at police headquarters last week in the work of "recruiting." The lock-up was full of men on Friday who had been picked up in the street and brought in for recruits. And in addition to these, all the thieves and disorderly characters brought in were promptly advanced to the dignity of being patriotic volunteers. And it is with such materials as these that the government expects to subdue the fanatics and freebooters of Bahia!

— The *Pai* of the 10th sharply criticised the minister of justice for forbidding the assembling of people in the streets. These meetings, principally in front of certain newspaper offices, have been the sources and centres of the disgraceful disorders which have resulted in so much harm, and the minister did right to forbid them. He should have begun earlier. And the indignation of the *Pai* shows clearly the reactionary and disorderly character of that sheet.

— It was reported early last week that the minister of justice had resolved to resign because of the irregular proceedings of the chief of police. The latter has certainly given cause for grave suspicion, and the President should not let the occasion pass without an investigation. The failure to prevent street disorders was apparent to every one, and there are reasons for believing that the chief of police was purposely slow in taking measures to preserve order.

— The report that Col. Nunes Tamarindo had been saved appears to have been a mistake. He was wounded in the Canudos fight on the morning of the 4th inst., and was carried off the field in a hammock by some of his men. In the wild flight and disorder, his attendants were left to their own resources and all were killed by the pursuing fanatics. Stories are afloat that Col. Tamarindo was decapitated, but there is of course no evidence of this. It is also said that the body of Col. Moreira Cesar also fell into the hands of the fanatics.

— Police delegate Euclides de Moura reports that the attack on Col. Gentil de Castro's house was made by about 50 unknown persons who uttered threats of "Long live the memory of Floriano Peixoto!" "Death to the monarchists!" "Kill the leader of the *jagunços*!" and others of a similar character. The assailants were dispersed by mounted policemen, who, however, were unable to make arrests! In consequence of the heavy rain, says the police delegate, few persons were on the street and for this reason it is difficult to find witnesses. The damage done to house and furniture is estimated in the report at 15,000\$.

— The government having perceived the bad effect of the outrages committed by the Jacobins after receiving the news from Canudos, Minister Amaro Cavalcanti thought that his presence on the street would be useful in promoting moderation and order. The Jacobins, however, received him with jeers and jibes and ironical cheers for the "police inspector." Orders were then issued for the streets to be patrolled by strong detachments of mounted police with loaded guns. At night there were some slight disturbances and the police authorities report that there were cries of "death to police inspector Amaro Cavalcanti!" It appears that the order for patrolling the streets with loaded guns gave offense to the Jacobins and that was consequently revoked.

— The excuses given by the police authorities for not protecting the offices of the *Apostolo*, *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Liberdade* are that the attacks were unexpected and that the crowd was so great as to prevent its dispersion by the police, or the arrest of the assailants. At the first excuse, we have no hesitation in saying that it is utterly invalid. Persons with whom we have conversed say that they had foreseen that Jacobin outrages would be committed in the event of Moreira Cesar's defeat and there is no reason why the authorities should not have expected it. As to the second excuse, we did not personally see what occurred and consequently we say nothing, leaving eye-witnesses and other competent persons to decide whether the crowd was so large as to preclude the action of the police.

— Among the passengers which left this port on the *Danube* on Wednesday last was Dr. Ray Barbosa and Padre Schaliger, editor of the *Apostolo*. Both were fleeing for their lives and were obliged to avoid recognition. In Nova Friburgo, the house of the former was visited by men who were seeking his life, and he was obliged to conceal himself. We wonder if Ray still thinks that a mistake was not made in 1889.

— The minister of war in his order issued on Saturday the 6th inst., designated for forming part of the forces for operating in Bahia the 5th, 14th, 25th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th and 40th battalions of infantry and the 5th regiment of artillery. Subsequently it was stated that 15 battalions of infantry would be sent to Bahia and it is said that at the cabinet meeting held on Wednesday it was decided that a still larger force would be required. Since then the government has called for volunteers to fill up the ranks, and has accepted the offer of several volunteer battalions to go to Bahia. Among these are the Tiradentes and Benjamin Constant battalions, while the Quinze de Novembro battalion is trying to fill up its ranks and the Battalion Acadêmico is instructed to hold itself in readiness. Other volunteer battalions are being organized.

— It will be remembered that we warned the government against plunging heedlessly into a costly and sanguinary war in Bahia, without attempting in the first place to resort to conciliatory measures. It is perhaps not too late even now to follow our advice; but, if war has become inevitable, we urge, for the sake of the honor and future welfare of the country, that it shall be conducted in a humane and civilized manner. Let us have no more such barbarous crimes as those which were perpetrated during the war in Rio Grande and during the naval revolution and which have left an indelible stain on the reputation of the nation. And in order that this may be the case it is necessary to cease inflaming the passions of the people. Let writers and speakers, who claim to be moderate and conservative, have the manliness and courage to condemn all hysterical and savage appeals to the worst instincts of human nature.

— The *Notícia* of Sunday tells an amusing and characteristic story of a recent *concurso* (competitive examination) of candidates for the professorship of geography and history in the normal school. The examiners were Capt. Gomes de Castro and Dr. Sylvio Romero, the former an ardent positivist and the latter an equally ardent opponent of positivism. A reference to sociology in the examination started the military professor's talking machine, and the result was a lecture on Contes and Benjamin Constant, their philosophy, and the absolute ignorance and folly of those who oppose it. He denounced the opponents of positivism in glowing terms, and then subsided without a word of explanation as to what all this has to do with the chair of geography and history in the normal school. It so happens that Dr. Sylvio Romero is also a great talker, and, ignoring the absurdity of such a discussion, he promptly responded in a brilliant discourse against positivism. When he had finished there was no time left to finish the examinations, which had to be postponed.

## STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital acknowledges the receipt of the following donations and subscriptions since the list last published on January 18th:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <i>Colonel J. T. North</i> \$1s.....                                  | 10\$000    |
| <i>Glanvors</i> & Capt. Williams & crew.                              | 10\$000    |
| <i>Twickenham</i> \$1s.....   | 20\$000    |
| J. W. B. Purchas.   | 250\$000   |
| Burleigh Williams & Co. per Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd. \$250 @ 5% \$650. | 1,412\$500 |
| <i>Julia Park</i> \$1s.....   | 10\$000    |
| G. E. M. per Rev. Mrs. Mosley £ 5 @ 8 1/16 (less stamps).....         | 137\$820   |
| <i>Colonel J. T. North</i> \$1s.....                                  | 10\$000    |
| <i>Blackheath</i> \$1s.....   | 20\$000    |
| <i>Judie Park</i> \$1s.....   | 20\$000    |
| Antonio Luiz dos Santos.  | 200\$000   |
| Anonymous.  | 10\$500    |
| <i>Colonel J. T. North</i> \$1s.....                                  | 10\$000    |
| <i>Turret Capes</i> \$1s.....   | 20\$000    |
| <i>Julia Park</i> \$1s.....   | 10\$000    |
| <i>Ethelreda</i> \$1s.....  | 25\$000    |

2,255\$820

## Annual Subscriptions:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| A. C. Nathan.....  | 100\$000 |
| W. McNiven.....  | 100\$000 |
| W. H. Newby.....   | 50\$000  |
| Eddy, Mascarenhas & Guérin.                                  | 200\$000 |
| W. G. Guérin, rep. of the Eurepa Industrial de Petróleo..... | 200\$000 |
| P. Morrissey.....  | 100\$000 |
| F. H. O. Tross.....  | 100\$000 |
| H. P. Weigall.....   | 50\$000  |
| E. A. Carré.....   | 50\$000  |
| H. G. Estill.....  | 50\$000  |
| C. da Costa.....   | 50\$000  |
| R. A. Brooking.....  | 25\$000  |
| J. Blackburn.....  | 50\$000  |
| R. J. Davis.....   | 50\$000  |
| Joseph Mawson.....   | 100\$000 |
| J. Troup.....  | 50\$000  |
| Louis Grey.....  | 100\$000 |
| G. W. Nicolls.....   | 50\$000  |
| C. G. S. Shalders.....                                       | 100\$000 |

1,575\$000

## Indigents Relief Fund:

Donation from "Windfall"..... 280\$000  
In addition to the above the Matron acknowledges receipt of one bag of coffee each from Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., W. F. McLaughlin & Co., F. Johnston & Co. and P. S. Nicolson & Co.

## BIRTH.

On the 14th inst., at No. 1, Rue de Todos os Santos, Botafogo, the wife of R. J. Davis, of a son.

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

In response to the news item in our last issue to the effect that the British colony of this city had taken no steps for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, Consul-General Wagstaff sends us the following resolution adopted at a meeting held on Friday last, in which it will be seen, steps have been taken to celebrate that important event. We are greatly pleased to record this resolution and trust that, in spite of the hard times through which this colony is passing, they may find some means to make the commemoration imposing and successful. The memorandum which Mr. Wagstaff sends us, is as follows:

"At a meeting held at the British consulate-general at Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th of February 1897, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Consul-General Wagstaff, seconded by Mr. Anderson and carried unanimously:

"That the British community at Rio recognizing the unparalleled event in their national history, resolve to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of their dearly beloved Queen's accession to the Throne, and for that purpose appoint a Committee to draw up an address, or congratulatory message to be sent to Her Majesty on the day appointed and to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating that great event."

## BUSINESS NOTES

— On the 11th the manager of the London and Brazilian Bank received an anonymous letter threatening to blow up the bank if he did not put up the exchange rate to 8 pence. Such threats are peculiarly characteristic of the times and of the people who have been creating such disorder lately.

— We must again call the attention of the director-general of the postoffice to the negligence of his subordinates. A large package of our issue of the 2nd inst., which was mailed here on the 3rd for São Paulo, was delivered in that city only on the 7th. Such negligence involves no slight prejudice to a newspaper proprietor, for his subscribers naturally object to a delivery so irregular as this.

— About two years ago the state of Pará exported the water works of that city and placed them under official control. A bill is now under consideration in the state assembly, by the governor's request, authorizing the alienation of the same waterworks. The debt of the state was increased by the issue of 2,000,000\$ in apolices to accomplish the expropriation; will that amount be realized in the proposed sale?

— A movement is now on foot up the coast to secure either the suspension or some modification of the law restricting the coastwise traffic to the national flag. At some places business has been almost wholly suspended and great prejudices are being incurred, because of the lack of vessels in which to ship products to other ports along the coast. This result is fully confirming the opinions we have expressed of the timeliness of this restriction.

— The S. Paulo *Diário Popular* of the 13th says that a contraband had been discovered by a Santos examiner on the day before, amounting in value to 18,000\$. The contraband consisted of several small barrels of drags enclosed in barrels of pitch. The pitch was dispatched by Messrs. Pereira Coutinho & Almeida for account of the druggist Mattos of Rio de Janeiro. The duties on the contraband drags are rated at 60\$ the kilo. Of course such excessive duties will always be an incentive for smuggling, and other ingenious ways will be found to evade them.

— The municipal council is now taken with the prevalent "retrenchment fever," and has made a beginning by suppressing the shorthand reports of the sessions of the municipal council, and ordering that the work in future shall be done by the staff of the municipal *secretaria*. This looks promising of course, but when the council at once provides for an increase of 18 men in that office for an special work whose salaries will amount to 74,800\$, or much more than the present short-hand service, one can not help an unpatriotic smile over the ideas of retrenchment which prevail in these latitudes.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

— Plates for counterfeiting Brazilian 2000 notes have been discovered in Montevideo. Counterfeits of 10\$ and 20\$ of the same origin are already in circulation in Rio Grande.

— The government has extended to 30th September the period for redeeming without discount the following treasury notes: 500\$ and 100\$ of the 5th estampa, 200\$ and 100\$ of the 6th estampa, and 20\$ of the 7th estampa.

— The secretary of the state of Amazonas telegraphs that in the months of January and February the revenue receipts of that state amounted to 5,339,274\$65 and that there is a cash balance of 2,761,000\$ in the state treasury.

— An executive decree of the 13th inst. makes a special appropriation of 2,000,000\$ for the war department. The cause alleged for this appropriation is the pressing necessity of adopting energetic measures for maintaining order and of meeting the additional expenses required by military operations in Bahia.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 15th 1897.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000),     | 27 d. |
| do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)             |       |
| in U. S. coin at \$1.86 63 per £                 |       |
| 1 stg.....                                       | 54 75 |
| do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 15327 cts |       |
| do of 2 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 800          |       |

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 7 15/16 d

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 35402

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 294 rs. gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £

1 stg..... 15.87 1/2 c

Value of \$1.00 (\$1.86 per £) 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 68300

Value of £ 1 sterling .. 304236

## EXCHANGE.

March 9.—The banks all opened at 7%, the Brasilianische Bank withdrawing its table during the day, and the other banks only furnishing tables at the official rates and some at their own rates. At 7 1/2, the British sterling was quoted at 7 15/16, against other sterling at 7 15/16, but the demand from speculators and "limidores" was considerable, and rates declined to 7 1/2, the bank rates 7% for other sterling, and before the close the tone improved and bills were offered at 7%, while ready, commercial sterling found some money, but the British bank also did business at the higher rates of 7 1/2, 7 1/2, and 7 1/2 for other sterling and 7 1/2 for other sterling. A moderate business was reported during the day at the extremes of 7 1/2—7 1/2, 7 1/2—7 1/2, and other sterlings, and closed with 7 1/2, the rate of exchange at 68300, sellers on the spot, nothing was reported in gold.

March 10.—The posted rate was 7 1/2 at all the banks, when the market opened, but bank sterling was to be had at 7%, and other sterling at 7 1/2, and the market was quiet, except the London & Brazilian. At first there was bank money at 7 1/2, but the tone was firm and the market advanced rapidly until 7 1/2 for bank, was reached, and then buyers and sellers came in at 7 1/2 and even 3 1/2 mentioned. Then there was a halt; the banks were drawing at 7 1/2, and bills were not offered at better than 7 1/2, finding no takers, and after sterling at 7 1/2—8. The business reported was fair, and showed the existence of money at 8, with the reported extremes from 7 1/2—8 for bank to 7 1/2—8 for other bills. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 68300, and the Dobs closed with buyers at 68300, no sellers.

March 11.—The banks opened at 7%, but were all drawing at 7 1/2, and the London & Brazilian, which opened at 7 1/2, posted 8, and at this rate nearly all the others followed. In the afternoon the London & Brazilian bank withdrew its table. The market remained with the banks, however, a fair money outside at 7 1/2, and it has attracted attention the fact, that whatever the bank advancing rate, buyers have appeared at 7 1/2 lower, but the tone was firm and rates advanced again to 7 1/2, and other paper reported no money there came out, and only the London & River Plate Bank furnished bills, for good money, at 8, the "street" offering 8 1/2, and the market closed at 8—8 1/2. The day was quiet, and the small business reported comprised bank sterling at 7 1/2—8, and other paper at 7 1/2—8 1/2. Nothing was reported in sovereigns on the street, and the Dobs closed with buyers, or sellers.

March 12.—The London & River Plate Bank furnished small sums at 8 for a few days during the morning, but afterwards posted 7 1/2, this ruling in the other banks, excepting the London & Brazilian, and the latter bank was officially at 7%. At first bank sterling was readily obtainable at 7 1/2, with something at 7 1/2—8, and other paper at 7 1/2—8 1/2, with rates reported to 8, and the market remained quiet, and the tendency seems toward a moderate business, though bank at the extremes of 7 1/2—8, and other sterling at 7 1/2—8. The Dobs closed with neither buyers, nor sellers, of sovereigns, and nothing was reported in gold or silver.

March 13.—The London & Brazilian and the London & River Plate banks, which was official at 7%, and the other banks was quoted at 7 1/2—8 1/2, with something at 7 1/2—9, and other paper at 7 1/2—8 1/2, then advancing with 8 for bank and 8 1/2 for other sterling were reported, and the rates of banks refused to drop last night. There was some talk of a large transaction in francs, the particulars of which did not transpire, but Santos exchange was freely offered here, and was reported at 7 1/2, and the market opened with other bills, and closing quiet at 7 1/2, and other sterling at 7 1/2.

After midday the Brasilianische Bank, followed by the British Bank, was furnishing bills at 8, and the other banks were drawing at 7 1/2—8 1/2, and cover at 8 1/2, but the market made out, and the day showed some hesitation, which resulted in business at 8 in other paper. At this rate the banks refused to buy, although not drawing freely at 7 1/2—8, and the market closed with buyers at 7 1/2—8 1/2, and other sterling at 8—8 1/2. The day was very active, and the business reported comprised bank sterling at 7 1/2—8, and other paper at 7 1/2—8 1/2, the latter constituting almost entirely of reported buyers, but the absence of a speculator was observed, and his abilities were not supposed to be very large. Nothing was doing in gold outside the Dobs, which closed with buyers of sovereigns at 68300, no sellers.

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| MARCH 8.                     | 9424000 |
| 28 Apólices, 5s.....         | 940     |
| do 1895, regist.....         | 940     |
| 25 Emprestimo Municipal..... | 100     |
| deb. Leopoldina, R. R., 100% | 8 750   |
| 200 " Sorocabana, R. R.....  | 64      |

## Banks.

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| 40 Comercio.....   | 200 |
| 25 Construtor..... | 9   |
| 40 Industrial..... | 134 |
| 40 Republica.....  | 64  |
| 200 " do 25.....   | 66  |

## Miscellaneous.

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 100 Leopoldina R.R..... | 6 250 |
| 200 " do .....          | 8     |
| 50 Bonanca, Inscce..... | 45    |
| 25 Geral, " .....       | 64    |
| MARCH 9.                |       |

## Banks.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 100 Apólices, 5s.....       | 9409000 |
| 24 " do .....               | 93 1/2  |
| 500 Gold, 45, 1899.....     | 1,570   |
| 42 Apólices, 100%.....      | 922     |
| 24 do, regist.....          | 942     |
| 25 deb. Sorocabana R.R..... | 64      |
| MARCH 9.                    |         |

## Banks.

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 70 Comercio.....                     | 209 |
| 100 Crédito Movel.....               | 30  |
| 100 Indicador.....                   | 9   |
| 95 Lavra e Comercio.....             | 104 |
| 50 " do .....                        | 28  |
| 20 Nacional.....                     | 170 |
| 15 Republica.....                    | 175 |
| 15 do, regist.....                   | 175 |
| 24 deb. Brazil Industrial.....       | 203 |
| 25 h. n. Crédito Real do Brasil..... | 33  |
| MARCH 10.                            |     |

## Banks.

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 167 Apólices, 5s.....                | 9409000 |
| 24 " do 1895.....                    | 942     |
| 24 " do, regist.....                 | 942     |
| 25 deb. Brazil Industrial.....       | 203     |
| 25 h. n. Crédito Real do Brasil..... | 33      |
| MARCH 11.                            |         |

## Banks.

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| 75 Porfias e Estaleiros..... | 7  |
| 20 Germ. Inscce.....         | 45 |
| MARCH 13.                    |    |

## Banks.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 76 Apólices, 5s.....        | 9409000 |
| 24 " do 1895.....           | 928     |
| 24 " do, regist.....        | 928     |
| 25 deb. Sorocabana R.R..... | 63      |
| 25 h. n. Predial.....       | 29      |
| MARCH 14.                   |         |

## Banks.

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 70 Comercio.....              | 209 |
| 25 Deposito Desconto.....     | 30  |
| 25 Importações.....           | 209 |
| 100 Indicador.....            | 9   |
| 25 " do 1895.....             | 209 |
| 100 Lavra e Comercio, 28..... | 59  |
| 100 Republica, 28.....        | 64  |
| MARCH 15.                     |     |

## Miscellaneous.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 100 Brazil Norto America.....                       | 10  |
| 100 Comercio.....                                   | 209 |
| 100 Crédito Rural e International, go, ob, etc..... | 200 |
| 100 Crédito Movel.....                              | 30  |
| 100 Indicador.....                                  | 9   |
| 100 Lavra e Comercio, 28.....                       | 59  |
| 100 Republica, 28.....                              | 64  |
| MARCH 16.   |     |

## Banks.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 71 Apólices, 5s.....         | 9409000 |
| 24 " do 1895.....            | 942     |
| 24 " do, regist.....         | 942     |
| 25 Emprestimo Municipal..... | 160     |
| 25 h. n. Predial.....        | 39      |
| MARCH 17.                    |         |

## Miscellaneous.

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 100 Serecanha, R.R., extensão..... | 17  |
| 100 Technico, mill.....            | 205 |
| 200 Confidencial Industrial.....   | 99  |
| 200 Melhoramento no Brasil.....    | 27  |
| MARCH 18.                          |     |

## Banks.

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 71 Apólices, 5s.....              | 9409000 |
| 24 " do 1895.....                 | 942     |
| 24 " do, regist.....              | 942     |
| 25 deb. Sorocabana, R.R.....      | 63      |
| 25 " do, 100%.....                | 63      |
| 25 Carras, Urbanas, and 100%..... | 7 600   |
| 25 Leopoldina, R.R., 100%.....    | 500     |
| 25 Banco Ibero Americano.....     | 500     |
| MARCH 19.                         |         |

## Banks.

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| 50 Comercio.....   | 200 |
| 25 " do 25.....    | 81  |
| 100 Republica..... | 136 |
| 100 " do .....     | 137 |
| 100 " do 25.....   | 137 |
| 200 " do 28.....   | 137 |
| 200 " do 28.....   | 67  |
| MARCH 20.          |     |

## Miscellaneous.

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 50 Chiqui, R.R.....             | 3      |
| 40 Leopoldina, R.R.....         | 6      |
| 200 Vila Ferrea Sapucayl.....   | 6      |
| 40 S. Cristovao, traz.....      | 151    |
| 200 Confidencial, Inscce.....   | 40     |
| 81 Central do Brasil.....       | 70     |
| 100 Comercio Nacional.....      | 80     |
| 100 Construtor Civil, 100%..... | 5 900  |
| 100 Forjas e Estaleiros.....    | 7 500  |
| 500 Melhoramento no Brasil..... | 25 500 |
| 500 " do do .....               | 28     |
| MARCH 21.                       |        |

## Market Report.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th March, 1897.

## Exports.

**Coffee.**—The business reported during the past week was fair, about 70,000 bags changing hands, but a good deal of the coffee appears to have been held back, and it is confidently asserted that exporters are now holding nearly 30,000 bags, though why they should delay shipments is not clearly understood. The market has been fairly steady, although the receipts continue to exercise a rather depressing influence on dealers, who are apparently decided to let

factors "hold the bag," and show a good deal of caution in their operations, partly influenced also by exchange at the several ports, but the market is not considered just now to be in a position to offer any real resistance.

The steady pressure on prices shown by the operations on the foreign exchanges is not considered just now to be in a position to offer any real resistance.

At this end the steady pressure on prices shown by the operations on the foreign exchanges is not considered just now to be in a position to offer any real resistance.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Dom Pedro II from Baltimore..... 4,930 hrs.

Hercules from New York..... 9,400 "

4,929 hrs.

A moderate business has been done during the week and the deliveries from warehouses are about 7,500 hrs. Prices have been advanced about 300 rs. for American, 1,000 for the lower grades of River Plate, and the local mills are higher by 2,000—3,000 per brl., the market closing firm at the following quotations, viz.: 1,000

Trieste, 1,000, nominal; Baltimore 1st, 4,929 hrs.; Baltimore 2nd, 4,930 hrs.; Cape Town 1st, 4,929 hrs.; Cape Town 2nd, 4,930 hrs.; Western and Interior, 4,929 hrs.; River Plate, 4,929 hrs.; Local Mills, 3,000—3,500 hrs.

Lard.—The receipts are 1,000 kgs. per D. Pedro II and Hercules. Retailers have advanced their quotations for America to 700—750 per lb., while native is unchanged at 150—150 per kilogramme.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 3,713 cases Norwegian per Hestingsau and Rio. The demand continues, and stock is estimated to be about 4,000 packages, dealers are now quoting Halifax at 51,000—52,000 Gaspes 45,000—46,000 and Norwegian cases at 53,000—54,000.

Pork.—The receipts are 2,000 hrs., 110 half-brls., and 50 cases per D. Pedro II and Hercules. Dealers are now quoting American at 1520—1530 and native at 1520—1530 per kilogramme, the former has advanced and the latter is unchanged.

Rice.—Receipts have been 14,430 hrs. sundry steamers via Europe. Indian is unchanged at 25,000—26,000, but dealers quote native dearer at 26,000—26,000 per kg.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts and the market is still firm at 78,000—80,000 per dz.

White Pine.—Receipts all and last quotation of 250 rs. per foot is continued, at which the market is firm.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged, viz.: red deal 8000 per dz, and white 7,400 per dz.

Spruce Pine.—Brokers continue last quotations of 6,000—7,000 per dz, and there have been no receipts.

Kerosene.—The Hercules brought 8,000 cases from New York. Dealers' quotations are higher at 11,000—11,500 per case.

Turpentine.—Last quotations were 80—90 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts nil.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 100 hrs. per brl. from Dom Pedro II. Retail quotations of 20,000—25,000 per brl., according to quality are unchanged.

Cement.—The Habanabola brought 3,000 hrs. from Antwerp. We hear of no change in last quotations, viz.: British 13,500—13,500 per brl. and French 14,000—14,000 per brl.

Indian Corn.—The only recs. are 1,000 lbs. bags per Les Alpes. Importers are said to have realized sales at about 7500—7800 per bag during the week, but retailers quote River Plate at 8000—8500, with native worth about the same.

Bronze.—Receipts of foreign nil, and the local mills are still selling at 5400—5500 per bag.

Hay.—There have been no receipts and 150—160 rs. per kilogram

[March 16th, 1897.]

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

| DATE   | NAME                   | FROM                  | CONSIGNMENT TO           |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Mar. 8 | Thames Brit.           | Southampton* 17 ds.   | Royal Mail.              |
| 8      | La Plata Fr.           | do* 22 ds.            | do                       |
| 8      | Sirius Brit.           | Manchester* 27 ds.    | Norton, Megaw & Co.      |
| 8      | Aegean Ital.           | Massachusetts* 49 ds. | A. Fiorita & Co.         |
| 8      | Les Alpes Brit.        | River Plate* 7 ds.    | Karl Vahis & Co.         |
| 9      | Dunelm Brit.           | do 68 lbs.            | Royal Mail.              |
| 9      | Rio Ger.               | Hamburg* 24 ds.       | Hd. Johnston & Co.       |
| 9      | Orion Brit.            | Quito* 22 ds.         | W. C. & J. H. Co.        |
| 10     | Pedotas Ger.           | Hamburg* 32 ds.       | Hd. Johnston & Co.       |
| 11     | Panistas Aust.         | Rosario* 17 ds.       | Routhauer & Co.          |
| 11     | Altivita Ital.         | Santos 19 hs.         | La Veloc.                |
| 11     | Schlesier Ger.         | do 22 hs.             | Hd. Johnston & Co.       |
| 12     | Malibran Ital.         | Gibraltar* 22 ds.     | Al. Fiorita & Co.        |
| 12     | Hohenstaufen Ger.      | Bremen* 30 ds.        | Hermann Stoltz & Co.     |
| 13     | Ileveilis Blg.         | New York* 21 ds.      | Norton, Megaw & Co.      |
| 13     | Colombo Ital.          | Genoa* 22 ds.         | Fratelli Cresta & Marini |
| 13     | Cordoba Brit.          | Santos 15 hs.         | Chambers & Reunis.       |
| 13     | Mexican Prince Brit.   | do 22 hs.             | Quayle, Davison & Co.    |
| 14     | Kaffir Prince Brit.    | do                    | do                       |
| 14     | Whistone Brit.         | Antwerp* 26 ds.       | Norton, Megaw & Co.      |
| 14     | Al. Fiorita & Co.      | Gibraltar* 22 ds.     | Hd. Johnston & Co.       |
| 14     | Col. J. T. North Brit. | Buenos Aires 5 ds.    | To order.                |
| 14     | Paraguassu Ger.        | Santos 15 hs.         | Hd. Johnston & Co.       |
| 14     | Loverburg Ger.         | do 1 d.               | Hermann Stoltz & Co.     |
| 14     | Corsica Fr.            | do 20 lbs.            | Chargeurs Réunis.        |

## Departures of foreign steamers.

| DATE   | NAME                 | FOR               | CARGO     |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Mar. 8 | La Plata Fr.         | Bordeaux*         | Sundries. |
| 8      | Sabina Ger.          | Hamburg*          | do        |
| 9      | Les Alpes Fr.        | Marsilles*        | do        |
| 9      | Potosi Brit.         | Valparaiso*       | do        |
| 9      | Assunta Ital.        | Buenos Aires.     | do        |
| 9      | Thomson Brit.        | River Plate       | do        |
| 9      | La Plata Brit.       | do                | do        |
| 9      | Paraguassu Ger.      | Santos            | do        |
| 10     | Dunelm Brit.         | Southampton*      | do        |
| 10     | Denim Brit.          | Ship Island.      | Ballast.  |
| 10     | Sydney Brit.         | Montevideo, Cuba. | do        |
| 11     | Boratas Brit.        | Hampshire Roads.  | do        |
| 12     | Rossmore Brit.       | Genoa.*           | Sundries. |
| 12     | Altivita Ital.       | Rio Grande*       | do        |
| 12     | Pelotas Ger.         | do                | do        |
| 13     | Malibran Ital.       | Gibraltar*        | Sundries. |
| 13     | Minais Ital.         | Mobile            | Ballast.  |
| 13     | Lord Kelvin Brit.    | Santa Lucia       | do        |
| 13     | Eitelreda Brit.      | Buenos Aires.     | do        |
| 13     | Lescaux Brit.        | New York.*        | Coffee.   |
| 14     | Galileo Blg.         | do*               | do        |
| 14     | Mexican Prince Brit. | do*               | do        |

## Vessels Afloat &amp; Chartered for Rio

|                     |             |         |  |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|--|
| Amy.                | Baltimore   | —       |  |
| Avenue C.           | Marsilles   | —       |  |
| Antigua.            | at Bermuda  | —       |  |
| Areia.              | Hamburg     | —       |  |
| Athena.             | Oporto      | —       |  |
| Adelina.            | Lisbon      | 30 Jan. |  |
| Astoria.            | Massague    | —       |  |
| Baltimore.          | Baltimore   | —       |  |
| Baron Elbink (str.) | at Plymouth | 15 Feb. |  |
| Carl Hindre.        | Cardiff     | —       |  |
| Codice.             | London      | 2 Feb.  |  |
| Closterm.           | Rangoon     | 18 Jan. |  |
| Cora.               | Bermuda     | 9 Feb.  |  |
| Crown Prince.       | Cadiz       | —       |  |
| Century.            | Jersey      | 1 Feb.  |  |
| Chapman.            | Massague    | —       |  |
| C. G.               | Jersey      | 10 Feb. |  |
| Charles.            | Cardiff     | —       |  |
| Daisy.              | Swansea     | 10 Feb. |  |
| Eliza W.            | New York    | —       |  |
| E. J. Spicer.       | Greenock    | 15 Feb. |  |
| Faeder.             | Cardiff     | —       |  |
| Figaro.             | Brunswick   | 25 Jan. |  |
| France.             | Baltimore   | 29 Jan. |  |
| Forest King.        | Carval      | —       |  |

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds ... Mar. 16th

| Circulation   | Public Funds                |                |                              |                        |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
|               | Stock 5% currency (silver). | Stock of 1855. | Stock 4½% (gold), converted. | Gold Loan (1858, 5½%). |
| 250,000,000\$ | 930,000                     | 942,000        | 928,000                      | 943,000                |
| 100,000,000   | 1,260,000                   | 1,295,000      | 1,260,000                    | 1,295,000              |
| 12,250,000    | 2,310,000                   | 2,400,000      | 2,310,000                    | 2,400,000              |
| 24,670,000    | —                           | —              | —                            | —                      |
| 30,000,000    | —                           | —              | —                            | —                      |
| 37,360,000    | —                           | —              | —                            | —                      |
| 40,000,000    | —                           | —              | —                            | —                      |
| 40,650,000    | —                           | —              | —                            | —                      |
| 42,665,000    | —                           | —              | —                            | —                      |
|               | 1,550,000                   | —              | —                            | —                      |
|               | 910,000                     | —              | —                            | —                      |
|               | 160,000                     | 164,000        | —                            | —                      |
| Capital       | Banks                       | Par            | Last div.                    |                        |
| 20,000,000\$  | Comercial                   | 200\$          | \$8000 — Jan. 97             | 202,000                |
| 20,000,000    | Comercial                   | 200            | 8,000 — Jan. 97              | 207,000                |
| 24,000,000    | do and series.              | 300            | 3,200 — Jan. 97              | 205,000                |
| 15,000,000    | Construtor.                 | 200            | —                            | 9,750                  |
| 20,000,000    | Credito Movel.              | 200            | 2,000 — Jan. 96              | 25,000                 |
| 10,000,000    | Lavora e Comercio.          | 200            | 6,000 — Jan. 97              | 100,000                |
| 10,000,000    | Nacional Brasileiro.        | 100            | 3,000 — Jan. 97              | 49,000                 |
| 10,000,000    | República do Brasil.        | 200            | 9,000 — Jan. 97              | 51,000                 |
| 155,384,000   | do 2nd series.              | 200            | 6,000 — Jan. 97              | 170,000                |
| 20,000,000    | Rural e Hypothecario.       | 100            | 3,000 — Jan. 97              | 137,000                |
|               | Rural and Hypothecario.     | 200            | 9,000 — Jan. 97              | 130,000                |
|               | do and series.              | 100            | 4,500 — Jan. 97              | 67,500                 |
|               |                             | 200            | 232,000                      | 232,000                |
|               |                             | 100            | 115,000                      | 115,000                |
| Capital       | Railways                    | Par            | Last div.                    |                        |
| 40,000,000\$  | Bahia & Minas.              | 40\$           | —                            | —                      |
| 15,000,000    | Muzambinho.                 | 100            | —                            | —                      |
| 62,000,000    | Oeste de Minas.             | 200            | —                            | —                      |
| 24,000,000    | do 2nd series.              | 75             | —                            | —                      |
| 70,000,000    | S. Paulo-Rio Grand.         | 200            | —                            | —                      |
|               | União Sorocabana-Bauru.     | 100            | 8,000 — Jan. 97              | 8,000                  |
|               | do 2nd series.              | 60             | —                            | —                      |
|               |                             | 60             | 8,000 — Jan. 97              | 8,000                  |
| Capital       | Roadways                    | Par            | Last div.                    |                        |
| 14,000,000\$  | Jardim Botanico.            | 200\$          | 7,000 — Jan. 97              | 122,000                |
| 12,000,000    | S. Christovão.              | 200            | 7,000 — Jan. 97              | 157,000                |
|               |                             | 200            | —                            | 160,000                |
| Capital       | Mills                       | Par            | Last div.                    |                        |
| 10,000,000\$  | Allianca.                   | 200\$          | — Aug. 96                    | 165,000                |
| 6,000,000     | Brasil Industrial.          | 200            | 6,000 — Aug. 96              | 100,000                |
| 3,000,000     | Carreca.                    | 200            | 10,000 — Jan. 97             | —                      |
| 5,000,000     | Centro Industrial.          | 200            | 10,000 — Aug. 96             | 90,000                 |
| 500,000       | D. Isabel.                  | 200            | 20,000 — Jan. 97             | —                      |
| 1,200,000     | Industrial Mineira.         | 200            | 10,000 — Feb. 96             | 160,000                |
| 1,500,000     | Manufactura Fluminense.     | 200            | 8,000 — Mar. 96              | —                      |
| 1,000,000     | Pereira Barreto.            | 200            | 8,000 — July 96              | —                      |
| 900,000       | S. Pedro de Alcantara.      | 200            | 10,000 — Jan. 97             | —                      |
| 350,000       | Santa Luzia.                | 200            | —                            | —                      |

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**WHEELS**—28 inches, wood or steel rims; piano-wire swaged tangent spokes nickelated, barrel hubs turned from bar steel.

**BEARINGS**—Dust-proof; large balls; special steel cones, oil tempered; steel-ball races, tempered and polished.

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**GEAR**—64, 68, 72, 76, 80; forged sprockets, hardened; Cranks, 6½ inch, forged; Chain ½ inch, hardened.

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Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1897

| Date     | Steamer | Destination  |
|----------|---------|--|
| March 21 | Clyde   | Montevideo and Buenos Ayres                        |
| " 24     | Thames  | Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Chebong, Southampton |

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
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